

SNAP JUDGMENT

Taken by Democratic Majority of the Currency Committee.

THEIR STRANGE ACTION EXPOSED

By the Republican Members in Their Minority Report.

THE CARLISLE CURRENCY BILL

Reported to the House for Passage Without Consideration—The Whole Action Most Extraordinary—The Republican Members Refused the Right to Consider the Measure—A Bill Which May Precipitate a Panic Reported Without Submission to the Full Committee—Latest Exhibition of Democratic Incompetency.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The majority report of the house committee on Banking and currency favorable to Secretary Carlisle's plan of currency revision was today presented to the house by Chairman Springer with a recommendation that the bill pass. The report recites in detail the provisions of the bill and what it will accomplish. All of this has been stated in the hearings before the committee. After reciting the conditions of the banks in 1893 and the effect the proposed bill would have upon business the report presents arguments in favor of its passage, in line with Secretary Carlisle's statements heretofore published.

THE MINORITY REPORT.

The minority members of the banking and currency committee severely criticize the Carlisle bill. They say: We find the Democratic majority using the following words: The extraordinary conditions which confront the treasury department have constrained the members of the majority of the committee, while not agreeing to all the provisions of the bill, nor to all the reasoning employed in this report, to concur in reporting the measure to the house for its consideration, each reserving to himself the right to offer such amendments as he may deem proper and to vote on the bill finally as he may determine.

"We submit the following statement of why we are forced to a disapproval of the Carlisle bill and this course only, much as we appreciate the pressing demand for wise and prompt action by Congress to relieve the strained financial condition of the whole country and more especially the pressing necessity of the United States treasury:

"The whole action on the part of the majority of the committee was most extraordinary and not approved by its voting majority. Secretary Carlisle read a part of the bill on the first day of his address to the committee, saving he had not finished dictating it, and would bring it in when he finished his address to the committee on the following day, which he did. It was not again read or in any manner considered in committee, and an opportunity to consider or amend it was refused to all members, Democrats and Republicans alike. On Saturday at 4 p. m., immediately upon the close of the examination of Mr. St. John, of New York, a motion was made to close the hearing and go into executive session.

"Upon the attempt of a member of the minority to make a motion to take up the bill for consideration they were informed by the chairman, Mr. Springer, that the Democratic majority had concluded not to submit the bill to the committee for any motion whatever, but to report it to the house on Monday and that each member could offer what amendments he choose in the house. We, therefore, make no apology for neglecting to obey the house, as bound on our oaths to do, in reporting bills submitted to us.

A JUST CRITICISM.

"This criticism of the bill will not only be found to be eminently just, but far within the truth when the Carlisle bill is compared with the magnitude of interests that would be injuriously affected by its enactment into law as it is reported. It is the opinion of a number of the most clear-headed and eminent financiers in the country, that if Carlisle's bill was enacted into law within twenty days it would precipitate a panic far more severe than that of 1893, as it would compel the forced sale upon the market of nearly two hundred million of United States bonds within six months. This haste to report this bill is all the more inexplicable, when it is remembered that Secretary Carlisle testified that this bill which he had drafted himself for the relief of the treasury would not in any event relieve it materially for five years, and it might not for twenty years."

Abandoned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—The plan of urging Secretary Carlisle's plan for a revision of the currency before the holidays has been abandoned. It was developed to-day that many Democratic members of the house were opposed to hurried action.

Instead of the original purpose of securing a vote before the holidays it was arranged by the rules committee that the general debate should begin to-morrow and continue until the recess at the end of this week. When Congress reassembles January 3, the currency debate will be resumed, the fourth and fifth being given to debate under the five-minute rule. The vote will be taken on Monday, January 7, at noon. It would be fixed for the eighth if that were not "Jackson's Day," when many members expect to be absent at celebrations. Instead of carrying the vote over to Monday noon, it may be determined to take it Saturday night. Speaker Crisp will determine on the exact time, and the special rule in accordance with the foregoing will be submitted by him to the rules committee to-morrow. It will make no provision for morning or night sessions.

IN CONGRESS.

The bill to protect forest reservations passes the House—Its Provisions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—The bill to protect forest reservations which was a bone of contention during the last session, and which has twice been

under the present session, was finally passed to-day under suspension of the rules.

The motion to suspend the rules rendered the opposition helpless to prevent a vote and as the bill secured the necessary two-thirds, it was passed.

The bill provides that no public forest reservation shall be established except to improve and protect the forest within the reservation or for the purpose of securing favorable conditions of water-flow. It gives the secretary of the interior authority to make regulations for protection against fire and depredation. It also gives him authority to prescribe regulations under which such dead or matured trees may be removed as may be necessary to preserve the remaining timber. Under this authority he is empowered to sell such timber in limited quantities to each purchaser. He is also authorized to make a detail of troops for the protection of reservations. The bill further provides for the restoration of agriculture and mineral lands in forest reservations to the public domain.

The remainder of the day was devoted to the army appropriation bill. The bill reduced the number of paymasters in the army by five and the number of captains in the subsistence by four and transferred the Fort Leavenworth military prison to the department of justice. The bill was passed without amendment.

In the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—More than three hours of to-day's session of the senate were occupied in the discussion of the Nicaraguan canal bill, and three senators made speeches. Mr. Peffer, of Kansas, favored the measure under certain conditions, but was opposed to issuing bonds payable in gold to raise the money required. Mr. Squire, of Washington, declared unequivocally in favor of the construction of the canal, while Mr. Torpie (Dem., Ind.), though approving a canal, expressed his decided opposition to the pending bill.

During the morning hour Mr. Kyle, of South Dakota, submitted some remarks in behalf of the bill establishing a national university at Washington.

After a short executive session, the senate at 5:07 p. m. adjourned.

BECOMING USUAL

For Southern Papers to Abandon the Southern Associated Press for the Associated Press Service.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—As is becoming customary, another member of the Southern Associated Press to-day abandoned that organization and made a contract for the service of the Associated Press. Now it is the Roanoke Times, the leading paper in that section of Virginia. Service to the Times will begin to-night. The Associated Press serves papers in Richmond, Norfolk, Petersburg, Danville and Roanoke, completely covering the new field of Virginia.

Mr. R. U. Park, chief operator of the Southern Associated Press at Atlanta, has resigned and accepted a position with the Associated Press at Chattanooga.

Vicksburg, Miss., Dec. 17.—The Vicksburg Commercial Herald, the oldest morning newspaper in Mississippi, has abandoned the Southern Associated Press and signed a contract with the Associated Press for ninety years. The Commercial Herald will receive a full leased wire service.

WILL RETALIATE.

President Cleveland Will Apply a Republican Law to Bring Foreign Nations to Terms.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—A cable message of the greatest importance to the commercial interests of the United States has gone from the state department in Washington to Madrid. It is tantamount to a formal notice to the nations of the earth that if trade discriminations against the United States do not cease, measures will be adopted by the President for the protection of American commerce under the authority of the act of Congress of August 15, 1890 empowering him to stop the importation of goods from countries that persist in such discriminations.

One of the chief offenders in this respect is Spain, and for that reason Madrid is selected as a point of attack, though the action of the state department will be rightfully construed as indicating a policy applicable to Germany, Denmark, France, and many other nations that have put an embargo on American products.

Spain Officially Notified.

MADRID, Dec. 17.—Mr. Taylor, the United States minister at Madrid, to-day had an important conference with Senor Groizard, minister of foreign affairs, relative to the imposition of excessive duties upon imports into Cuba from the United States. He informed the secretary that he had been directed by his government to inform the government of Spain, that if it persisted in exacting these discriminating duties the action could be regarded by the president only as inviting the exercise by him of the power of retaliation conferred by the act of 1890. This threat has caused a commotion in ministerial circles.

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON

Further Account of the Sudden Death of the Great Author.

AUCKLAND, N. Z., Dec. 17.—Further advices have reached here from Apia, Samoa, giving details of the death of the distinguished novelist, Robert Louis Stevenson, the exclusive announcement of which was made last night by the Associated Press.

From the advices now at hand it is learned that Mr. Stevenson died on the evening of December 3. He was talking with his wife, seemingly as well as usual, when he suddenly said to her: "I have a strange pain in my head." Afterward he fell back insensible. Everything possible was done to restore him to consciousness, without success, and within two hours of the seizure he died. The cause of death was sudden paralysis of the brain, accompanied by collapse of the lungs.

It is stated that Mr. Stevenson had suffered from brain exhaustion. He was haunted by a fear that his popularity as a writer was waning. He left three unfinished works.

Ladies' White Aprons at 17c, 25c, 50c, 75c and upwards. J. S. Rhodes & Co.

TERRIBLE CALAMITY.

Little Daughters of Rabbi Beckermann, of Cleveland, Perish in the Flames.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 17.—A dreadful calamity took place at No. 1300 Case avenue at about 12:30 o'clock this morning, when Bertha Beckermann and Martha Beckermann, two little daughters of Rev. Solomon Beckermann, rabbi of the Chewra Kadiasha Jewish congregation, lost their lives in a fire. Beckermann's family consisted of himself, his wife, and eight children. All of the children went to bed except Nathan, the oldest son, a boy seventeen years of age, and Mr. and Mrs. Beckermann, who sat up till about midnight. At that time there was a fire in the kitchen stove. The stove was connected with a chimney which passed upstairs near the bedrooms on the second floor.

At 12:30 o'clock everybody in the house awoke to find the place full of smoke. Beckermann and his wife had all that they could do to extricate the little children who slept with them from the place. Nathan and Julius jumped from the bedroom window to the ground, while Henry groped his way down stairs through the smoke and with some difficulty and in a much exhausted state reached the open air. The two girls, Bertha and Martha, awoke and tried to reach the room of their brothers. They, however, went no further than the threshold of their own bedroom door, where they sank helpless to the floor. So dense was the smoke that they must have suffocated almost at once, though Bertha's body was badly burned and she may have died in the flames.

HAYWARD ARRAIGNED.

The Alleged Instigator of the Murder of Miss Gling Treats His Situation as a Joke.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 17.—Next Saturday morning Harry T. Hayward will plead to the indictment charging him with the murder of Catherine Gling. This afternoon Sheriff Ego and a deputy went to St. Paul to bring with them Harry Hayward in order that he might make his plea. All the way over he was airy and flippant. He joked with his captors and appeared in the very best of spirits. No one on the way over suspected that he was a prisoner accused of a capital crime. At 5 o'clock the trio reached the court room. Sheriff Ego motioned Hayward to the bar and he glanced at the clerk with a slight sneer as that official began reading the indictment, which charged him with murder in the first degree, for aiding, abetting, counselling, commanding, procuring and hiring Claus A. Blixt to kill Catherine Gling.

For a few moments only he paid attention, then he turned and looked at the little crowd of attorneys, and eyed the crowd with evident interest. He never once quailed.

"What is your plea, guilty or not guilty?" asked the clerk.

"If the court please," broke in his attorney, "we would ask until Saturday morning to plead."

"Very well," said the court, "if the county attorney does not object we will give until Saturday morning at 10 o'clock."

That was all, the prisoner had not said a word. He turned from the bar and donned his overcoat and the little party left the jail.

DIVER'S CASE.

The Judges Decide that He Must Stand Trial for Impeachment.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—Police Justice Patrick Diver, ex-Tammany leader of the Second Assembly district, appeared in the court of common pleas this morning to answer the impeachment proceedings instituted against him by Lawyer William H. Hale, of Brooklyn.

Mr. Rollins says that because of the infrequency of such proceedings as these he was not thoroughly advised as to the exact course of procedure, and he thought the court should not at the present time insist on an answer to the charges. Lawyer Hale, who had a number of witnesses at his back, in a vigorous argument, contended that the trial should proceed. He said he intended to present additional charges.

The decision of the judges was that the accused must stand trial, nearly all the charges being held to be sufficient.

CHARGED WITH BRIBERY.

More Results of the Lexow Investigation. Charges Against Officers.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—Police Superintendent Byrnes to-day preferred charges against the following officers:

Captain Frederick Martins, for receiving in September, 1891, while he was sergeant in the Thirty-fourth precinct, \$15 from Moses Hamilton, that the latter's shop would be used as a polling booth.

Captain Max Schmittberger, for receiving a \$500 bribe from Agent Forget, of the French steamship line.

Sergeant William O'Toole and Detective Sergeant Frink, for their implication in the testimony given before the Lexow committee by Dr. Whitehead, the abortionist.

The following patrolmen are charged with bribery and corruption: William Mulchaity, John Townsend, Bernard O'Reilly and Patrick Hinckey. The charges are approved by President Martin, of the police board.

Harrison Nails a Fake.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 17.—Yesterday there was printed in out-of-town papers a story that ex-President Harrison, W. H. Miller and John G. Williams, general manager of the Vandalia road, had formed a partnership for the practice of law and would open an office here the first of the year.

Mr. Harrison authorized the statement to-day that there is no truth in the story.

Andy Bowen's Funeral.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 17.—The funeral of Andy Bowen, the local light weight pugilist who met his death in his fight with George Lavigne, Friday night, was conducted from his late residence at 10 o'clock to-day. It was one of the largest funerals seen in the city for some time.

BARAINS IN WATCHES.

LUKEN & HIGGINS.

Notice.

I want every man and woman in the United States interested in the Opium and Whisky habits to have one of my books on these diseases. Address B. M. WOOLLEY, Atlanta, Ga., Box 380, and one will be sent you free.

MCBRIDE ELECTED

To Succeed Gompers as President of the Federation.

GOMPERS TAKES WITH GOOD GRACE

His Defeat and Sends a Congratulatory Telegram.

SOCIALISTS VOTE AGAINST HIM

On Account of His Anti-Socialistic Sentiments, and Accept McBride as a Conservative Man—The Result Mostly Due, However, to a General Desire for a Change of Administration—McBride Declines to Talk About the Matter—Other Officers Elected—The Permanent Headquarters.

DENVER, COLO., Dec. 17.—The convention of the American Federation of Labor did more business to-day than in any preceding day. The members expended their surplus energy in discussing the merits of the political programme and were ready to do business to-day. There were some surprises in the day's action, the most important of them being the defeat of President Gompers for re-election. It had been known an effort was being made to displace him, but when the convention adjourned Saturday night it was not believed it would succeed. Sunday was, however, devoted to electioneering by the McBride contingent, and when the delegates came together this morning, it was generally understood that Mr. Gompers would be re-elected. His election as fraternal delegate to the British Labor Congress is intended as a sort of evidence that the convention recognizes his loyalty when questioning his ability to best serve the Federation as its president.

The selection of Indianapolis as national headquarters was also in line with the idea of a general revolution in the federation. It was a declaration by the western delegation that they propose hereafter to control the organization. It is expected the work of the convention will be finally finished to-morrow.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The Details of the Election and Other Business Transacted.

DENVER, COLO., Dec. 17.—The delegates to the convention of the American Federation of Labor were nearly all in their seats when the roll was called to-day.

The first business was to determine the future location of the headquarters of the federation.

On Saturday the cities of Indianapolis, Detroit, Washington, Brooklyn and Louisville had been placed in nomination.

Indianapolis and Washington were the only contestants to-day. The vote resulted: Indianapolis, 1,290; Washington, 926.

A resolution to make Indianapolis the location for three years was amended to make it five years and refer to the committee on laws.

The election of officers was then taken up.

Mr. Gompers and John McBride, president of the United Mine Workers, were the only candidates for president. The vote resulted: McBride, 1,162; Gompers 937.

There was no excitement regarding the election of president. It was evident at the start that the question had been settled, so far as the individual members concerned. Mr. Gompers was nominated by Mr. Bickhoff; the nomination was seconded by Messrs. Cohen, Daily and McCraith. McBride was nominated by Mr. Penna and seconded by Mr. Allen. The vote proceeded without incident, except that several delegates announced that they would vote against Gompers by instructions from their various unions.

W. E. Knapsey voted for McBride, but asked to be allowed to withdraw his vote. He said he had been instructed to vote against Gompers and could not conscientiously vote for McBride. Permission was granted.

The result of the vote was: McBride 1,162; Gompers 937.

President Gompers moved to make the vote unanimous for McBride, but objection was made.

Gompers at once wrote and dispatched the following message to McBride, who is ill at his home:

"To John McBride, Columbus, Ohio. "Congratulations election president Federation. None will be more loyal than I to aid and make your administration successful. SAMUEL GOMPERS."

Mr. Gompers, who is turned down by this convention, is a member of the Cigar-makers' Union, and has held the position of president of the American Federation of Labor since 1882. From then until 1886 there was no salary attached to the office. That year it was decided to make the office a permanent one and the salary was fixed at \$1,200. This was raised to \$1,800 in 1892.

The first vice president of the Federation was Richard Powers, elected in 1880; the second was John Garrett, elected in 1881.

The defeat of Mr. Gompers seems to be due to a general desire for a change of administration. The mine-workers, with 320 votes, were for McBride for personal reasons; the radical socialistic members felt that Gompers was very strongly opposed to them, and the president's own action during the convention has done much to defeat him.

For first vice president Mrs. T. J. Morgan, of Chicago, and Mr. McGuire, of Philadelphia, were nominated. The vote was 1,865 for McGuire and 220 for Mrs. Morgan. The election was made unanimous.

James Duncan, of Baltimore, was made second vice president by a vote of 2,185 to 60 for Charles Hoeftold, of St. Louis, who was said to be connected with the Knights of Labor.

For third vice president James Bretell and Rody Konehan, of Denver, were nominated. The result was, Bretell, 450; Konehan, 1,714.

Harry Lloyd, of Boston; W. D. Mahon, of the Street Car Employees, and T. J. Elderkin, of the Seamen's Union, were nominated for fourth vice president. Quite a number of Mahon votes

were changed to Elderkin after the first roll call. The result was: Elderkin, 753; Mahon, 708; Lloyd, 773; no election. Mr. Lloyd withdrew his name and another vote was ordered.

On the second vote Mr. Elderkin was elected fourth vice president, the vote being: Elderkin, 1,213; Mahon, 913. The election of secretary was next in order.

The first vote stood: Barnes, 273; McCraith, 968; Metcalfe, 242; Linohan, 509. There being no election, another vote was ordered.

Metcalfe's name was dropped. The result was: Barnes, 391; McCraith, 1,096; Linohan, 548. The election of McCraith was made unanimous on motion of Mr. Linohan.

For treasurer, John B. Lennon, present incumbent, was elected by acclamation.

Mr. Gompers took the floor and announced his satisfaction upon being released from the responsibility of the presidency of the Federation. He said he had been made an old man in his comparative youth by the burdens of the office, but he felt that he represented a principle and would not lie down. He preferred to be mowed down. He regretted no act of his official career. He renewed his allegiance to the Federation. If he had met defeat in the Chicago convention he would have gone out of the convention broken-hearted. Now he felt differently. He read his telegram to McBride, saying: "I meant that, and if any man or men shall try to drag down John McBride or to strike at the heart of the union labor through John McBride he will find me a harder fighter for him than I have been for myself."

For the place of next meeting of the Federation, New York and St. Louis were placed in nomination. The result was New York 1,335; St. Louis 558.

Delegates to the convention moved that two fraternal delegates be sent to the British Trades Congress to be held in Cardiff, Wales. It was carried and Samuel Gompers, P. J. McBryde, P. H. Penna, George E. McNeill, of Boston, were placed in nomination. The name of President-elect McBride was proposed by Thomas G. Morgan, of Chicago, but the mine workers' union withdrew his name.

On the reassembling of the convention Delegate Lloyd explained that when he nominated George E. McNeill, of Boston, it was with the understanding that P. J. McGuire was not in the race. Having ascertained that Mr. McGuire was a candidate, he would withdraw the name of McNeill. The vote was taken, resulting as follows: Gompers, 1,747; McGuire, 1,139; Penna, 870. On motion of Mr. Penna the choice was made unanimous. Secretary Evans read a telegram sent by the officers of the Federation, officially notifying John McBride of his election as president of that body.

The committee on resolutions continued its report. A resolution was agreed to appropriating \$250 to reimburse the metal workers of Illinois for the expense of carrying a suit to the supreme court to prevent contract convict labor.

A resolution was adopted against the Baltimore currency plan, as was also one opposed to "sweatshops" and recommending states to abolish them; favoring an eight-hour day; favoring the liberation of Hugh Dempsey, now in the Pennsylvania penitentiary on account of his connection with the Homestead strike, and alleging that some of the prosecuting witnesses had since acknowledged that they were bribed; providing for the committee to work for direct legislation by means of the referendum in each state; demanding a national law providing that no bonds be issued without a special to be originated in the lower house of Congress.

A resolution criticizing the report of the national strike commission and favoring the government ownership of railroads was reported unfavorably by the committee, but was referred to the legislative committee.

The following telegram from the president-elect was read before the convention:

Convention Federation of Labor: "Please thank the delegates in my name for the high honor they have conferred upon me and assure them I shall aim to do my duty faithfully and fearlessly, and hope to be able to reflect credit upon my administration and uphold upon the American Federation of Labor. "JOHN MCBRIDE."

After other committee reports of minor importance at 6 o'clock adjourned to meet to-morrow morning.

In regard to the work of the convention, President Gompers said: "I think the work of the convention is highly satisfactory and the outlook as equally so. The determination of the Federation to direct their efforts to securing an eight-hour day in 1896 will have a good effect. Personally I feel relieved at the election of a man to succeed me in the arduous duties of the presidency. John McBride is a good man, and while he will no doubt meet with the usual obstacles of a new officer, the hearty co-operation that he will receive from myself and other retiring officers will tend to make his work as easy as possible. I ask and shall continue to ask every trade unionist—every person who has been and is still our personal official friend—to give Mr. McBride the undivided and unqualified support."

MCBRIDE SOOTHPED

Of His Election and Expresses His Pleasure at the Result.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 17.—The news of his election was first taken to Mr. McBride by a representative of the Columbus Dispatch.

Mr. McBride is slowly recovering from the effects of a bad case of neuritis some time ago. He was so much surprised as to be inclined at first to doubt the statement, but upon being assured of the fact, appeared pleased at the result, but not inclined to talk on the subject.

"I do not know that I ought to say anything concerning the action of the federation," said he, "but, of course, I consider it a great compliment to be chosen as president of such an organization, and, too, when I was not present. For three years I have been under a constant strain because of the unsettled state of mind because of the unsettled condition of mining matters and have sometimes felt that I would like to be relieved of the continuously hard work in connection with labor organizations."

As to whether he would accept Mr. McBride said:

"I would prefer to wait until officially notified before saying anything more."

John McBride is recognized here as one of the most conservative of the labor leaders of the country. In all these years his official acts have received the endorsement of the miners, some of whom, however, were disposed to rebel on account of his conservative course.

THIRTY THOUSAND MINERS

Will be Affected by the Cut of the Railroad Operators.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 17.—The railroad coal operators association to-day decided to reduce the rate of mining coal from 69 to 55 cents a ton of 2,000 pounds. As the old agreement entered into at Columbus last summer has been declared abrogated by the joint arbitration board of miners and coal operators, the action of the operators was expected.

The price of 55 cents a ton is for thin vein coal going west, and for coal going east, the price is to be the same as that paid by the Pennsylvania and Westmoreland Coal Companies. The resolution further says:

"We pledge ourselves to advance the rate whenever an advance rate can be maintained in competing mines. The coal trade of the country has never been in as serious condition as at present."

A convention of miners will be held to-morrow to discuss the situation. A decision of the question will affect 80,000 men.

G. A. R. INQUIRY.

Investigation of the Charges Against the Phil Kearney Post, of Richmond.

RICHMOND, VA., Dec. 17.—General Linnema, of New Hampshire, and Colonel Sholes, of Georgia, constituting a majority of the committee appointed by Commander Lawler, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, to investigate the charges of misuse of money contributed for decoration purposes, preferred against Phil Kearney Post, of Virginia, met here to-day to hear Mr. Edgar Allen, past commander of this department, was on the stand all the morning. It is said that the investigation has already revealed the fact that circulars were sent out by the post five years ago stating distinctly that any surplus left over would go to the memorial hall fund.

CHINA-JAPAN.

General Sung Awaiting an Attack on New Chwang—Winter Beginning Early.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—A dispatch to the Times from Tien Tsin says that General Sung has an army of twenty thousand men at New Chwang, including six thousand who escaped from Port Arthur. General Sung originally tried to save Port Arthur, but finding his attempt useless, went north and is now awaiting an attack upon New Chwang. It is likely that this attack will be delayed until the second Japanese army from the south joins the first army from the east.

A Shanghai dispatch to the Times says it is reported that the garrison in the Taku forts is disaffected. The dispatch adds that winter is beginning early.

AMERICAN TRIUMPH.

The Great Industry Built Up by Protection and Its Latest Achievement.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Dec. 17.—It was stated at the office of the Bethlehem Iron Company to-day that all armor for United States ships has been finished and that work on the contract for the two new Russian battleships will be begun as soon as the plans arrive. The Russian and American flags are floating over the ordnance works, and the officials of the company are busy receiving and replying to congratulatory telegrams.

The Italian Crisis.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—A dispatch to the Times from Rome says that troops continue to arrive in the city. Everything is quiet. Many members of the chamber of deputies have gone home to spend the Christmas holidays. It is reported that ex-Prime Minister Giolitti passed through Vienna to-day, but it is not known where he is going.

Morton Stands Out Well.

RHINECLIFF, N. Y., December 17.—Governor-elect Morton gave out a statement to-day that he had determined not to make appointments of the twelve additional judges of the supreme court provided for in the new state constitution adopted at the late election, but to leave the choice to election by the people.

FROM SISTERSVILLE.

Notes of Interest from the Tyler County Metropolis.

Special Correspondent of the Intelligencer.

SISTERSVILLE, W. VA., Dec. 17.—The McManus No. 5, on the Tuele farm, is in and is a "duster." There have been three dry holes and two good wells drilled on this farm, and the last, No. 5, is on a direct line between the two good wells.

The only case of importance at Middlebourne court to-day was the ejectment suit between W. T. and Mary Leasure. The case has gone to the jury.

M. F. Warren, of Buffalo, N. Y., was in the city yesterday, and while here left a contract to R. W. McConnell to drill another well on his lease, which is a ready a good producer.